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सं० 27] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जुलाई 3, 1976 (आषाढ़ 12, 1898)
No. 27] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1976 (ASADHA 12, 1898)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग III—खण्ड 2

PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस
[Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs]

THE PATENT OFFICE
PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 3rd July 1976

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE
HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed
under Section 135 of the Act.

27th May 1976

923/Cal/76. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
Patent of addition to improvements in or relating to
electrolytes for the electrochemical marking of
metals. [Addition to No. 118256].

924/Cal/76. Asahi Glass Company Ltd. Process for produc-
ing ammonium chloride.

925/Cal/76. Societe D'Etudes Scientifiques ET Industrielles
DE L'Ile-DE-France. New substituted heterocyclic
N-Alkanolamines, their derivatives and processes
for their preparation.

926/Cal/76. Societe D'Etudes Scientifiques ET Industrielles DE
L'Ile-DE-France. New substituted benzamides,
their derivatives and a process for their prepara-
tion.

927/Cal/76. Societe D'Etudes Scientifiques ET Industrielles DE
L'Ile-DE-France. New enamines and process for
their preparation.

928/Cal/76. Cassella Farbwerke Mainkur Aktiengesellschaft
Water-insoluble monoazo dyestuffs and a process
for their production.

929/Cal/76. Carrier Corporation. Movable expansion valve.

28th May 1976

930/Cal/76. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft. Stable modification
of a disazo dyestuff.

931/Cal/76. Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg Aktiengesellschaft
raising the method of the limit of steam
flow or gas flow turbines or compressors. [Addi-
tion to No. 895/Cal/75].

932/Cal/76. Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg Aktiengesellschaft. Air-compressing direct-injection internal

933/Cal/76. Phillips
microbial c

934/Cal/76. Instruments & Components. A ringer assembly.

935/Cal/76. Instruments & Components. A ringer assembly.

31st May 1976

936/Cal/76. Dr. C. Otto & COMP. GMBH. Process for
treating the gas-main washing liquid arising in coke
ovens.

- 960/Ca1/76. Georight Industries, Inc. Building module.

(a) providing a needled textile fabric having a face surface with a plurality of upper surface fibers and individual fibers wherein a relatively short segment of the individual fibres pro-

trudes and upstands from the body of the fabric, and another segment of the individual fibers is rooted and bound in the body of the fabric;

(b) causing relating movement between the fabric and a blade in contact with the surface of the fabric;

(c) applying a viscous liquid with a viscosity of at least 2000 cp to the surface of the fabric prior to the point of contact between the surface of the fabric and the blade;

(d) applying a pressure to the surface of the fabric by the blade wherein the pressure is at least 1/2 pound per linear inch of the length of the blade and sufficient that the upstanding fibers are mechanically worked and the pressure action of the blade is sufficiently close in time to the application of the viscous liquid as to not allow the viscous liquid to essentially pass through the upstanding fibers and surface fibers and penetrate into the body of the fabric and the viscous liquid is caused to essentially only coat surfaces of the upstanding fibers and surfaces of the upper surface fibers and excess liquid is removed from the fabric;

(e) adjusting the point of application of the viscous liquid to the fabric and the rate of movement of the fabric whereby the viscous liquid does not substantially penetrate into the body of the fabric; and

(f) setting the viscous liquid while pressing the face surface; and wherein the body of the textile fabric is characterized by highly entangled fibers and an overall bulk density of at least 8 pounds per cubic foot.

CLASS 24A. I.C.-D01d 5/16.

139546.

IMPROVED PROCESS FOR PREPARING CRIMPED TEXTILE YARN.

Applicant: E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, AT WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: HANS RUDOLF EDWARD FRANKFURT AND PETER FRANCIS LYONS.

Application No. 1163/Cal/74 filed May 27, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

56 Claims.

An improved process for preparing textile yarns which crimp due to asymmetric shrinkage when subjected to a heat relaxation treatment, wherein drawn filaments, spun from a single thermoplastic synthetic linear organic polymer, especially a polyester or a polyamide polymer, are passed in contact with a surface that imparts asymmetric shrinkage properties across the cross-sections of the filaments, characterized in that the filaments are drawn to provide the approximate break elongation and boil-off shrinkage desired in the drawn filaments and the drawn filaments are then passed at high speed in frictional contact with a durable, wear-resistant surface under tension sufficient to generate substantially all of the heat required to provide the asymmetric shrinkage characteristics without otherwise heating the wear-resistant surface.

CLASS 172C. I.C.-D01g 7/06.

139547.

DEVICE FOR OPENING FIBRE BALES.

Applicant: SCHUBERT & SALZER MASCHINENFABRIK AKTIENGESellschaft, OF FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STRASSE 84, 8070, INGOLSTADT, WEST GERMANY.

Inventors: GEORG GOLDAMMER AND GUNTER MAHRT.

Application No. 2066/Cal/74 filed September 17, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A device of the kind referred to for opening fibre bales, characterised in that the feeler incorporates means which sense the stress of the traction means while the grippers descent, said means being adapted to actuate switching means when the stress of the traction means diminishes, said switching means being adapted to stop lowering of the grippers and also trigger closing and return motion of the grippers.

GLASS 172D. I.C.-D01h 7/18.

139548.

ANTI-BALLOONING DEVICE FOR TWISTING MACHINES.

Applicant: PALITEX PROJECT-COMPANY GMBH, OF WEESERWEG 8, 415 KREFELD, WEST GERMANY.

Inventor: CHRISTOPH QUAST.

Application No. 2240/Cal/74 filed October 5, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

An anti-ballooning device for twisting machines, in particular double twisting machines, whose inner wall, which is covered by the ballooning yarn, consists at least partly of plastic based sinter material, further characterised, in that the sinter material has a capillary effect and consists of low-pressure polyethylene in the form of fine grains with almost spherical particles and which has been subjected to a sinter process.

CLASS 69A+N. I.C.-H01t 1/00.

139549.

IMPROVED CIRCUIT-BREAKERS WITH IMPROVED MAGNETIC ARC-DRIVING SYSTEMS.

Applicant: WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, OF WESTINGHOUSE BUILDING, GATEWAY CENTER, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15222, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: PAUL GRAHAM SLADE AND JOHN ANTHONY WAFER.

Application No. 2386/Cal/74 filed November 1, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

An arc driving and extinguishing structure for extinguishing electric arcs drawn between contact portions of two substantially parallel conductors, characterized by a laminated magnetizable yoke designed to surround said contact portions on at least three sides thereof, whereby an arc drawn between the contact portions is subject to a magnetic driving force directed outwardly of the space encompassed by the yoke, and arc extinguishing means formed of a non-magnetizable material and disposed at the arc exit end of said space.

CLASS 193 & 206E. I.C.-H01L 19/00, B65b 63/00.

139550.

LEADLESS CERAMIC PACKAGE FOR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT HAVING HEAT SINK MEANS.

Applicant: BURROUGHS CORPORATION, AT BURROUGHS PLACE, DETROIT MICHIGAN 48232, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor: ROBERT SPITLER MORSE.

Application No. 2501/Cal/74 filed November 12, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A hermetically sealed package for a continuously operating integrated circuit comprising: a ceramic body member having upper and lower surfaces, the upper surface having a cavity for receiving the integrated circuit; a layer of glass fused to the upper surface of said ceramic body; a pattern of leads running outwardly from at least one edge of said cavity, said pattern of leads being entirely based on said layer of glass; means for interconnecting individual leads of said pattern of leads with said integrated circuit in said cavity; means for hermetically sealing said cavity containing said integrated circuit, said sealing means being fused to portions of said pattern of leads; and means fused to substantially the entire lower surface of said ceramic body for conducting heat away from said continuously operating circuit.

CLASS 122. I.C.-B03C 3/00.

139551.

WET ELECTROSTATIC RECIPITATORS.

Applicant: UNITED STATES FILTER CORPORATION, AT 522, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. B., UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor: EVEN BAKKE.

Application No. 281/Cal/76 filed February 17, 1976.

Division of Application No. 1213/Cal/73 filed May 23, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims.

A wet electrostatic precipitator comprising, in combination, at least one electrostatic field section including a plurality of spaced, substantially parallel collection plates extending in a flow direction along a flow path, a plurality of discharge electrodes interposed in the spaces between said collection plates and means applying an electric potential between said collection plates and said electrodes; inlet means directing a gaseous medium, containing material to be precipitated, between said collection plates in said flow path; means directing continuous sprays of washing liquid into the spaces between and against said collection plates; an electrostatic mist eliminator section following the last of said electrostatic field sections in said flow path, said mist eliminator section including a transverse electrostatic precipitator section having first and second groups of transverse baffles extending transverse to the flow path in spaced relation therealong, and further discharge electrodes positioned intermediate said first and second groups of transverse baffles; and means applying an electric charging potential between said further discharge electrodes and said transverse baffles to establish an electrostatic barrier barring passage of very small drops of liquid therethrough.

CLASS 32F.b. I.C.-C07d 43/00, 45/00.

139552

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 1-PHTHALAZONE DERIVATIVE.

Applicant & Inventors: MICHIO INOUE, OF 6-26-3, KOKURYO-CHO, CHOFU-SHI, TOKYO, JAPAN, MASA-YUKI ISHIKAWA, OF 3-14-13, AKATSUTSUMI, SETA-GAYA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN, TAKASHI TSUCHIYA, OF 5-17-25, MINAMIKOIWA, EDOGAWA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN, AND TAKIO SHIMAMOTO, OF 13, KITAMACHI, SHINJUKU-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

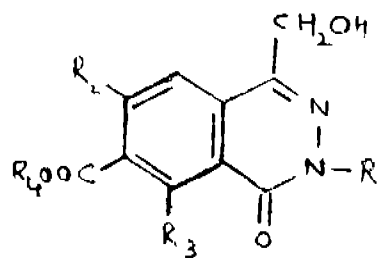
Application No. 330/Cal/76 filed February 25, 1976.

Division of Application No. 2352/Cal/74, filed October 29, 1974.

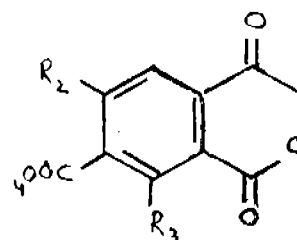
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim

A process for preparing a 1-phthalazone derivative represented by the general formula I.



wherein R₁ is a hydrogen atom or alkyl group of from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; each of R₂ and R₃ is an alkyl group of from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; R₄ is a hydrogen atom or alkyl group of from 1 to 5 carbon atoms with the proviso that R₄ can form together with R₃ a methylene, or methyl- or ethyl-substituted methylene group, which comprises reacting a compound of the general formula II.



wherein R₂, R₃ and R₄ are as defined above, with a compound of the general formula III.



wherein R₁ is as defined above.

CLASS 32F.c. I.C. C07c 129/02.

139553

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF GUANIDINE CARBONATE.

Applicant: CHEMIE LINZ AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, FORMERLY KNOWN AS OSTERREICHISCHE STICKSTOFFWERKE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF ST. PETER 224, LINZ/DONAU, AUSTRIA.

Inventors: ALFRED SCHMIDT (2) KARLHEINZ WEGLEITNER (3) JOSEFHERBERT HATZL (4) RUDOLF SYKORA, (5) FERDINAND WEINROTTER.

Application No. 1500/Cal/73 filed June 27, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims. No drawing

A process for obtaining guanidine carbonate from an aqueous solution in which it is present in addition to urea and its pyrolysis products, as well as ammonia and carbon dioxide, which comprises heating the aqueous solution to a temperature of at most 80°C at atmospheric pressure, to expel the ammonia and free carbon dioxide present, evaporating the resulting solution, which contains an amount of CO₂ equivalent to the guanidine content, at a maximum pressure of 0.80 atmosphere absolute and a maximum temperature of 80°C until the solution, after cooling to a temperature of 20° to 30°C, is saturated with urea, separating the resulting solid precipitate and then suspending the mother liquor which remains, if desired, after further evaporation at a maximum pressure of 0.80 atmosphere absolute and a maximum temperature of 80°C, which must be carried out to a water content between 10% and dryness within 5 seconds, in an amount of liquid ammonia which is at least twice the amount

of urea present, the water content of the suspension not being allowed to exceed 20% by weight, and then separating in a conventional manner the guanidine carbonate which remains undissolved.

CLASS 129-Q. I.C. B23k 29/00.

139554

A METHOD OF DIFFUSION WELDING STAINLESS STEEL TO MILD STEEL IN AIR.

Applicant: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJ MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Inventor: GIRIMAJI JAYARAO GURU RAJA AND NANDA DULAL DAS.

Application No. 1760/Cal/73 filed July 30, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A method of diffusion welding stainless steel to mild steel in air which comprises of one piece of stainless steel ground and polished kept in contact with a similarly ground and polished mild steel with or without an intermediate metal sheet between them and the entire assembly being edge welded all around to prevent any air leaking into or out of the mating surfaces and where in the edge welded assembly is heated to a known temperature and held at the said temperature for a known length of time so as to allow the diffusion welding to take place.

CLASS 145-C I.C. B31f; 1/20.

139555

METHOD OF PRODUCING CORRUGATED CARDBOARD SHEETS.

Applicant: ELDA AG, OF RATHAUSPLATZ, CH 8750 GLARUS, SWITZERLAND.

Inventor: MR. ALFONS KARL HERR.

Application No. 2484/Cal/73 filed December 13, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims. No drawings

A method of producing corrugated cardboard sheets, in which the cardboard is drawn in the form of cardboard sheets from the screen cylinder or the press roll of a cylinder-type cardboard machine and corrugated when still in the moist state, so that the longitudinal direction of the corrugation is parallel to the main fibre direction of the cardboard, and the cardboard sheets are dried following the corrugation operation.

CLASS 150D+G. I.C. F16L 47/00.

139556

METHOD OF MAKING A BELL END OF A MEAT DEFORMABLE PIPE.

Applicant: JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION, OF GREENWOOD PLAZA, DENVER, COLORADO, 80217, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: (1) ROBERT WALTER HEISLER, (2) ALLAN HARRIS, (3) LEMUEL HAMPTON HUFF.

Application No. 168/Cal/74 filed January 24, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims

A method of forming a bell end having an inner-circumferential groove therein on a heat deformable pipe, said groove having a particular configuration which provides resistance to

displacement of a circumferential sealing gasket located in the groove, said method comprising: placing the sealing gasket around an elongated core and in a circumferential recess located on the outer surface of said core and to one side of a predetermined section thereof; heating by known means at least an end portion of said heat deformable pipe to the range of thermoelastic deformability; positioning one end of said core into the heated end portion of said pipe by relative movement between said core and said end portion; providing relating movement between said core and said heated end portion so that said end portion extends around at least a portion of said core including said gasket and said predetermined section; during said relative movement and as said end portion approaches said gasket along said predetermined section, causing said end portion to deform outwardly sufficiently to pass over said gasket and thereafter causing a longitudinal portion thereof to pass over said gasket; and after said longitudinal portion has passed over said gasket and reached a predetermined position, causing the end portion, positioned on opposite sides of said gasket to retract inwardly so as to produce the inner circumferential groove around said gasket while said gasket remains in said recess and after the temperature of said end portion is below the range of thermoplastic deformability, withdrawing said core from said end portion wherein the step of causing said end portion to deform outwardly sufficiently to pass over said gasket includes moving said end portion of up a movable ramped surface and, prior to the step of causing the portion of said end portion to retract inwardly around said gasket, moving said ramped surface to a position substantially parallel with the axis of said core.

CLASS 32A₁ I.C. C09b 45/26, 45/30.

139557

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF METALLIZED DYES DERIVED FROM PYRAZOLONEACETIC ACID.

Applicant: MONTEDISON S.P.A. OF 31, FORO BUONAPARTE, MILAN, ITALY.

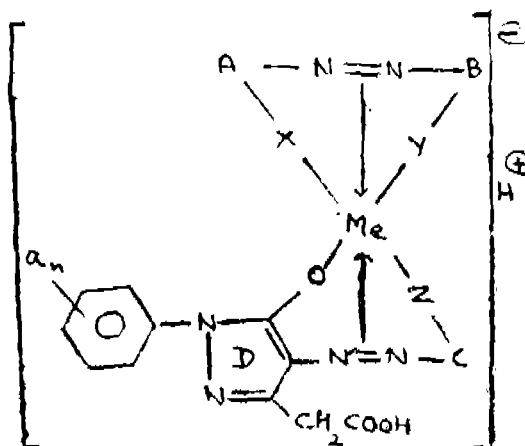
Inventors: (1) RUGGERO BATTISTI, (2) ANTONIO MARRACCINI, (3) CAMILLO PAFFONI, (4) ANGELO MANGINI (5) ANTONIO TUNDO.

Application No. 298/Cal/74 filed February 12, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

Process for the production of metallized dyes of the formula 1.



wherein:

A and C are radicals of diazotizable bases, equal to or different from each other, possibly substituted by auxochromic group such as e.g. NO₂, CN, phenylazo, halogen C₁-C₄ alkyls, C₁-C₃ alcoxy, aliphatic C₁-C₃ acyl-amidic groups, aromatic acylamidic groups;

B is the radical of a copulant derived from benzene, naphthalene, an heterocyclic compound (e.g. 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazol, 1-phenyl-pyrazol-3-acetic acid, 1-methyl-2-quinolone) or from an arylamide of acetoacetic acid, possibly substituted by auxochromic groups such as NO₂, CN, halogens phenylazo, C₁-C₃ alkyls, C₁-C₃ alcoxyls, aliphatic

C₁-C₃ acylamidic groups, aromatic acylamidic groups, X and Z are equal to or different from each other are ortho-substituents of respectively A and C, chosen from groups -O- and -C-O- ;

11
"O

Y is an ortho-substituent of B chosen from between -O- and -N wherein : R=H, C₁-C₃ alkyl, aryl; an=H, halogen, nitro, alkyl C₁-C₃ and C₁-C₃ alcoxyl with n=1-3; Me=Cr, Co characterized in that the monoazoic dyes such as herein described are treated in solution with a metallizing agent such as herein described.

CLASS 33A. I.C. B22d 11/02.

139558

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR CONTINUOUSLY CASTING METALS.

Applicant : TECHNICON INSTRUMENTS CORPORATION, OF 511 BENEDICT AVENUE, TARRYTOWN, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : LEONARD WATTS.

Application No. 574/Cal/74 filed March 16, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

A process for the continuous casting of an elongated metal article by casting molten metal from a source and causing said metal to solidify during casting, said process including the steps of causing the cast metal partially to solidify during casting and intermittently compressing the external surface of the partially solidified casting in both radial and axial directions.

CLASS 14D₁+D₂ I.C. Holm 15/06

139559

METHOD OF PRODUCTION FOR GALVANIC PRIMARY CELLS.

Applicant : VARTA BATTERIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF STOCKENER STR. 351, 3000 HANNOVER, WEST GERMANY.

Inventor : ALOIS FRANZL.

Application No. 827/Cal/74 filed April 11, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

A method of producing galvanic primary cells with a direct pressing of the depolarizer mass into a cup-shaped negative electrode, wherein by overdosage of the depolarizer mass, compressed to a constant density, a pressed depolarizer element is produced which exceeds the cell cup, and wherein a part of the pressed depolarizer element is separated at a determined line of the cell cup, and this part is subsequently pushed into the following cell cup as a mass plug and is compressed there with further depolarizer mass.

CLASS 129-G. I.C. B21c. 25/00.

139560

AN APPARATUS AND A METHOD FOR FORMING AN ARTICLE BY EXTRUSION.

Applicant : REPCO RESEARCH PROPRIETARY LIMITED, OF CRANBOURNE ROAD, DANDENONG, IN THE STATE OF VICTORYA, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Inventor : BERNARD MILTON HADAWAY.

Application No. 1846/Cal/74 filed August 17, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

19 Claims

Forming apparatus including; a die member having a cavity therein; a forming punch located in alignment with said cavity and being movable between a retracted position in which said punch does not protrude into said cavity and an extended position in which a nose portion of said punch is located within said cavity, said nose portion being dimensioned so that lateral clearance exists between it and the adjacent side surface or surfaces of the die cavity when the punch is in said extended position; and a guide member mounted on said punch for location within said die cavity when said punch is in said extended position, said guide member being dimensioned transverse of the punch axis so as to be located neatly within said die cavity and to be slidable on said punch to permit relative movement between the guide member and the punch in the axial direction of the punch.

CLASS 32F₂b. I.C. C07d 33/34, 33/48.

139561

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 6, 7-DIALKOXY-QUINOLINE DERIVATIVES.

Applicant : CHINOIN GYOGYSZER ES VEGYESZETI TERMEKEK GYARA RT., OF 1-5, TO U., BUDAPEST IV, HUNGARY.

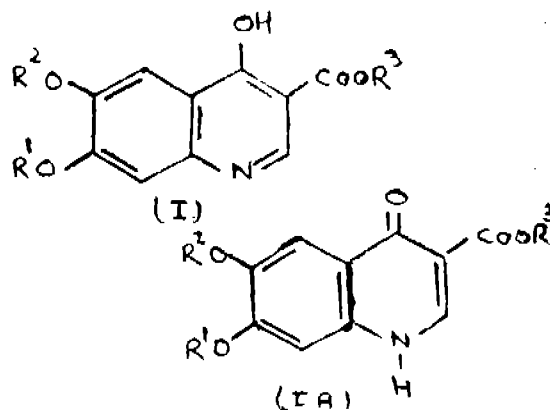
Inventors : (1) JUDIT FRANK (2) DR. ZOLTAN MESZAROS. (3) IVANDOZSA. (4) DR. ANDRAS KELEMEN. (5) DR. EVA SOMFAI.

Application No. 1941/Cal/74 filed August 28, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

Process for the preparation of 6, 7- dialkoxy-4-oxy-quinoline -3-carboxyl acid- esters of the general formula 1 or 1A.

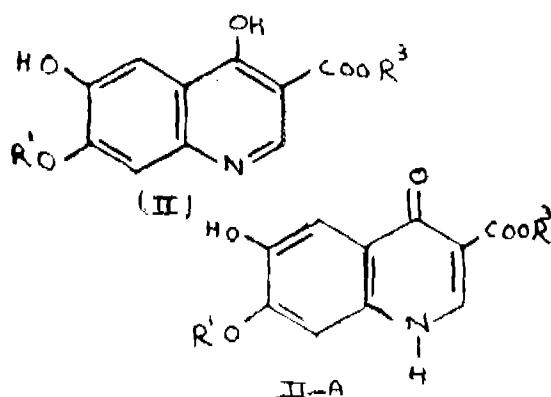


wherein

R¹ stands for lower alkyl group,

R² stands for saturated or unsaturated alkyl group,

containing 4-12 carbon atoms, and R^a stands for lower alkyl or aralkyl group, which comprises alkylating a using a high boiling conventional alkylating agent compound of the general formula II or II-A.



wherein R^1 and R^3 are defined as above.
Jan 1971.

CLASS 132B₂ & 136E. I.C.-B29b 1/10, B29f 5/00. 139562

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DRYING AND COMPACTING A MATERIAL FLOWING THROUGH A CONDUIT.

Applicant: INTERNATIONAL BASIC ECONOMY CORPORATION, AT 1271, AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Inventor: GEORGE OLIVER BRIGGS.

Application No. 87/Cal/73 filed January 11, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims

A method of drying and compacting a material flowing through a conduit while regulating the pressure and flow rate of the material as it flows through the conduit, comprising changing the pressure in said conduit by creating a back pressure in said conduit for changing the pressure in said material as it flows downstream in said conduit, characterized in that the back pressure is created by a rotatable obstruction in said conduit, which obstruction has a smooth cylindrical outer surface portion and forms with the inner wall surface of the conduit a channel of cross-sectional area which is less than that of said conduit, said material on the upstream side of said channel being a heated moist polymeric material supplied under sufficient pressure to prevent the moisture from vaporizing at the temperature of the material, and adjusting the resistance to the flow of material through the conduit by adjusting the volume of a chamber which communicates with the channel and is adapted to form an enlargement of the channel radially outwardly thereof to cause more or less of the material flowing through the channel to pass from said channel into said chamber, conducting the material emanating from the downstream end of said channel into a zone wherein the pressure is sufficiently low to permit substantially all the water associated with the material to immediately vaporize due to immediate expansion of the material in the low pressure zone to thereby dry the material, and then compacting the dried material at pressures sufficiently low to prevent condensation of the vapor released from the material back onto the material.

CLASS 83A₁+B₁ I.C.-A23L 3/36, A23N 15/00. 139563

QUICK FREEZING APPARATUS.

Applicant & Inventor: APPADURAI VISHWA NATH, 9 CATHEDRAL GARDENS, MADRAS 34, INDIA.

Application No. 53/Mas/72 filed December 29, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

4 Claims

A quick freezing apparatus comprising of:

an insulated freezing tunnel housing two conveyor belt systems, one above the other, the top belt for feeding as well as preliminary cooling of the food material, and the bottom belt for discharging it out of the tunnel; a transfer chamber serving as a turbulence cum floatation chamber through which the material is dropped from the top to bottom belt; a liquid freezant supply nozzles system directing sprays of the freezant to impinge on the dropping food material in countercurrent direction; a vapour cooling and circulating system employing fans and an extractor fan mounted on the roof of the tunnel; a loading and discharging platform carrying a shaker-spreader-loader arrangement; a holding tank with brine circulation means and elevator conveyor to transfer the material to the feeder; a control panel from which all controls can be operated.

CLASS 34A & 62D I.C.-D06M 3/32.

139564

PROCESS FOR TREATING NATURAL POLYIMIDES IN PARTICULAR NATURAL POLYPEPTIDES, FORM OF FIBRES, FILAMENTS AND THE LIKE.

Applicant: OMNIUM DE PROSPECTIVE INDUSTRIELLE S.A., OF 02100 NEUVILLE SAINT-AMAND, FRANCE.

Inventor: JEAN PAUL DALLE.

Application No. 549/Cal/73 filed March 13, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims. No drawings

A process for improving the textile properties of natural polyamide fibres, which process comprises contacting the fibres with liquid ammonia.

CLASS 68A. I.C.-H02J 7/00.

139565

BATTERY CHARGING SYSTEMS FOR USE IN ROAD VEHICLES.

Applicant: THE LUCAS ELECTRICAL COMPANY LIMITED, OF WELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Inventor: PAUL ANTHONY HARRIS.

Application No. 1128/Cal/73 filed May 14, 1973.

Convention date May 29, 1972/(23833/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A battery charging system comprising in combination a permanent magnet alternator having at least three separate single phase windings, positive and negative supply lines for connection to a vehicle battery, and a plurality of pairs of diodes and pairs of thyristors, there being one pair of diodes and one pair of thyristors for each winding, and each winding having its ends connected to the negative supply line through its pair of diodes respectively, and its ends further connected to the positive supply line through its pair of thyristors respectively, the system further including voltage sensitive means connected between the supply lines for providing gate current to the thyristors only when the voltage between the supply lines is below a predetermined value.

CLASS 205H. I.C.-B60C 19/00.

139566.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO PNEUMATIC TYRES AND METHODS OF MANUFACTURE THEREOF.

Applicant: DUNLOP LIMITED, OF DUNLOP HOUSE,
RYDER STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, S.W. 1,
ENGLAND.

Inventor, WILFRED HENRY HARRINGTON.

Application No. 1190/Cal/73 filed May 22, 1973.

Convention date May 23, 1972/(24123/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

60 Claims

A pneumatic tyre having one or more pockets containing a lubricant composition, the or each pocket being formed integrally with the tyre and positioned adjacent to the interior surface of the tyre so that, in use, the lubricant composition may be released into the interior of the tyre upon deflation or substantial under-inflation of the tyre.

CLASS 32F.b & 39K. I.C.-C07C 51/00, C01b 15/02.

139567

A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

Applicant & Inventors: EKATERINA YAKOVLEVNA PNEVA, OF LENINGRAD, BOLSHOI PROSPEKT, 27/1, KV. 22, USSR. (2) LJUDMILA PAVLOVNA SELJUTINA, OF LENINGRAD, NABEREZHNYAYA REKI KARPОВKI 19, KV. 4, USSR. (3) LJUDMILA EPIFANOVANA MAK-KAVEEVA, OF LENINGRAD, BASSEINAYA ULITSА 103, KORPUS 3, KV. 157, USSR (4) ANATOLY EFIMO-VICH KROKHMALJUK, OF LENINGRAD, ULITSА STOIKOSTI, 14, KV. 203, USSR. (5) LJUDMILA YAKOV-LEVNA DMITRIEVA, OF LENINGRAD, PROSPEKT DOB-ROLJUBOVA, 5/1, KV. 38, USSR. (6) TATYANA PET-ROVNA GLASZMAN, OF LENINGRAD, NOVOSIBIRS-KAYA ULITSА, 17, KV. 11, USSR. (7) JURY MIKHAILO-VICH KLINAЕV, OF LENINGRAD, POSELOK KUZMO-LOVSKY, ULITSА POBEDY, 11, KV. 90, USSR. (8) OLGA ARKADIEVNA KYAKK, OF LENINGRAD, ULITSА SHKOLNAYA, 11, KV. 4, USSR. (9) IRAIDA VLADIMI-ROVNA KULCHITSKAYA, OF LENINGRAD, RYABOV-SKOE SHOSSE, 86, KKV. 1, USSR. (10) NIKOLAI GEORGI-EVICH DUNETS, OF LENINGRAD, PROSPEKT DOBROLJUBOVA, 5/1, KV. 23, USSR. (11) TAMARA TIMOFEEV-NA KOVASKAYA, OF LENINGRAD, LESNOI PROS-PEKT, 37, KV. 1, USSR (12) VLADIMIR IVANOVICH SHIVAROV, OF LENINGRAD, PROSPECT, 200 KORPUS 4, KV. 85, MOSCOWSKY, USSR. (13) TIMOFEI GRIGO-RIEVICH SHKURKIN, OF LENINGRAD, ULITSА SOFIИ PEROVSKOI, 1/3, KV. 20, USSR (14) TAMARA VLADI-MIROVNA SHPEIER, OF LENINGRAD, PROSPEKT DOB-ROLJUBOVA, 5/1, KV. 37, USSR. A DECEASED INVEN-TOR. (15) ALEXANDR PAVLOVICH MIKLYAEV, OF LENINGRAD, ROPSHINSKAYA ULITSА, 19/40, KV. 28, USSR. (16) ZINAIDA ALEXANDROVNA SOLOVIENA, OF LENINGRAD, ULITSА SOFIИ PEROVSKOI, 4/2, KV. 32, USSR.

Application No. 1195/Cal/73 filed May 22, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims. No drawings

A process for the production of hydrogen peroxide from secondary alcohols and organic acid in form of corresponding salt as herein described as by product comprising aeration of secondary alcohols by oxygen or a nitrogen-oxygen mixture at a temperature from 70 to 160°C and a pressure from 1 to 70 atmospheres in the presence of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers characterized in that said process is carried out in a plurality of at least two successively arranged gas flow zones, the oxidizing gas being passed through the said zones in such a manner that to direct this gas from the first zone to other zones in succession to meet a secondary alcohol supplied for

oxidation, the relationship between the concentration of oxygen in said gas leaving each of the zones and the concentration of the hydrogen peroxide being formed in this zone is not less than 1.3 and is being maintained by adjusting flows of gas, alcohol and condensate which are fed to the zone; subjecting the obtained reaction mixture containing hydrogen peroxide, ketone, organic acids and unreacted alcohols to rectification, to separate the hydrogen peroxide, as an aqueous solution containing residual quantity of acid, which aqueous solution is then treated with dry steam to obtain hydrogen peroxide and steam-acid mixture from which mixture the acid in form of corresponding salt is extracted by methods as herein described to obtain the by product.

CLASS 148L & 155D. I.C.-G03C 1/72.

139568

PROCESS FOR COATING PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL CONTAINING GELATINE.

Applicant : VEB FOTOCHEMISCHE WERKE BERLIN,
117, BERLIN FRIEDRICHSHAGENER STR. 9, GERMAN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

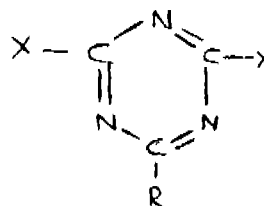
Inventors: DR. ALOIS NOWAK AND JOHANNES
WOLF WOHNHAFT.

Application No. 1433/Cal/73 filed June 19, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

Process for coating photographic material containing gelatin which comprises mixing at least one derivative of the 1, 3, 5-triazine of the general formula I,



wherein X signifies the atoms or atom groups -Cl or N_3 and R the atoms or atom group -Cl, - N_3 , -OMe, - OC_6H_5 , - $OC_6H_4SO_3H$, - OC_6H_4COOH or -HN-CH $_2$ -CH $_2$ -O-SO $_2$ -OH, in quantities from 0.0001 to 0.5 per cent by weight with the silver halide gelatine emulsion and applying said coating to a photographic substrate such as paper, film base e.g. foil of cellulose acetate or polyester.

CLASS 31A & 48C. I.C.-H01g 3/40, 3/095, 3/11, 3/115,
3/175, 3/19, 3/195. 139

139569

A CAPACITOR AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME.

Applicant : GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF 1
RIVER ROAD, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : JOHN WALKER EUSTRANCE.

Application No. 1551/C&I/73 filed July 3, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims

A long life capacitor comprising

(a) a sealed casing,

(b) at least one capacitor roll section sealed in said casing.

(c) said roll section comprising a pair of electrodes and a dielectric material therebetween.

(d) a non-halogenated impregnant in said casing and impregnating said roll section,

(e) said impregnant comprising a liquid aromatic ester and an epoxide additive capable of interaction with impurities present in or generated in the capacitor during operation thereof to prevent electrical degradation of said capacitor.

CLASS 40A₂+F. I.C.-B65g 53/16.

139570

EQUIPMENT FOR INTRODUCING GAS FOR FLUIDIZING COHESIVE POWDERS.

Applicant: CESKOSLOVENSKA AKADEMIE VED, OF NO. 3, NARODNI PRAGUE 1, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Inventors: JAN NOVOSAD (2) VLADIMIR BAZANT (3) VLASTIMIL SMID AND RATIBOR MAJZLIK.

Application No. 1563/Cal/73 filed July 4, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A device for introducing gas for fluidizing cohesive powders comprising a vertical vessel having at least one gas inlet and if necessary also have a mixer, equipment for heat supply and heat removal and an inlet and discharge opening for powder characterised by that every gas-fed unit (2) is independently fitted in bearings (3, 3') in the bottom and top of the vessel (1) and the gas-feed unit (2) is connected to a source of rotational movement such as a motor, and there is provided at least one vertical channel (4, 4') for introduction of gas and independently connected to a source of gas such as a compressor and provided with at least one tube extension (5, 5') with a nozzle (6 or 6'), the longitudinal axis of which makes in the direction of rotation with the radial direction passing through the nozzles (6, 6') openings at an angle β in the range of 0 to $\pm 180^\circ$, conveniently 0 to $\pm 90^\circ$ and possibly also the longitudinal axis of the nozzles (6, 6') makes in the direction of the bottom of the vessel (1) with the radial direction passing through the nozzles (6, 6') an opening at an angle α in the range 0 to $\pm 60^\circ$, conveniently 0 to $\pm 45^\circ$, the distance between nozzle (6, 6') openings and the axis of rotation in every gas-feed unit (2) being different.

CLASS 188. I.C.-C23F 15/00.

139571.

CORROSION RESISTANT ALUMINUM-ZINC COATING AND METHOD OF MAKING.

Applicant: BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION, OF 701 EAST THIRD STREET, BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.

Inventors: HAROLD JOSEPH CLEARY, JAMES BARTLETT HORTON AND GEORGE FLORIAN MELLO.

Application No. 148/Cal/73 filed September 21, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A method of preparing a ferrous product having a coating containing 25-70 weight per cent aluminum and the balance substantially zinc on a ferrous base by hot-dipping in a bath containing at least 0.5 weight per cent silicon based on the aluminum content, and cooling the coated product, said cooling being carefully controlled during substantially the entire solidification of said coating to maintain a cooling rate of at least $11^\circ\text{C. per second}$, and care being exercised that sufficient cooling is continued so that residual heat from the ferrous base metal does not tend to reheat the coating above the lower limit of the solidification range.

2—L137GI/76

CLASS 39L. I.C.-C01g 45/02.

139572.

PROCESS FOR RECOVERING HIGH PURITY FREE FLOWING CRYSTALLINE MANGANESE DIOXIDE FROM IMPURE MANGANESE NITRATE SOLUTIONS.

Applicant: DIAMOND SHARMOCK CORPORATION, OF 1100 SUPERIOR AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor: JAY YOUNG WELSH.

Application No. 2329/Cal/73 filed October 19, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A process for recovering high purity free flowing pyrolusite crystals of manganese dioxide from crude manganese nitrate solutions comprising the steps of:

(a) adjusting the Ph of the manganese nitrate solution to from about 4.0 to about 5.5;

(b) heating the solution of step (a) at a temperature from about 70°C. to about 105°C. and filtering the solution;

(c) combining the solution of step (b) with pure manganese dioxide to form a slurry;

(d) vigorously agitating and heating the slurry at a rate of heat input controlled to maintain a temperature of $135-160^\circ\text{C.}$ to decompose the manganese nitrate solution and provide free-flowing high purity pyrolusite crystals of manganese dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and water vapor and

(e) recovering in a known manner the manganese dioxide product.

CLASS 129B. I.C.-B21C 23/22.

139573.

METHOD OF HYDROSTATICALLY EXTRUDING COMPOUND MATERIAL AND COMPOUND BILLETS.

Applicant: ALLMANNA SVENSKA ELEKTRISKA AKTIEBOLAGET, OF VASTERAS, SWEDEN.

Inventors: TORSTEN KORSSELL, HANS LARKER, ERIK LUNDBLAD AND JAN NILSSON.

Application No. 24/Cal/74 filed January 4, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

Method of manufacturing rods, wire or tubes of compound material having a core of one material and a casing surrounding the core of another material, by means by hydrostatically extruding a billet comprising a core having a conical point, a casing surrounding the core and shaped as a truncated cone at one end, said cone securing the casing axially with respect to the point of the core, and sealing members at the rear end of the billet preventing pressure medium from penetrating into a gap formed between core and casing, said billet being inserted in a pressure chamber and being pressed by a surrounding pressure medium through an opening in a die giving a product having the desired cross section, characterised in that a ventilation channel is arranged at the point (21) of the billet (11) which permits the air enclosed between the core (12) and the casing (13) to leave the billet (11) when the casing (13) is forced into contact with the core (12) during the extrusion process.

CLASS 85Q. I.C.-F27b 7/00.

139574.

METHOD OF CARRYING OUT ENDOTHERMIC METALLURGICAL REDUCTION PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF A CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING MECHANICAL KILN,

Applicant : GRANGES AKTIEBOLAG, OF 18, GUSTAV ADOLFS TORG, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Inventor : KARL JONAS VALTER SVENSSON.

Application No. 68/Cal/74 filed January 9, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A method for carrying out heat-absorbing processes, in particular endothermic metallurgical reduction reactions in a reaction vessel, called mechanical kiln, in which the material or reaction components being fed are introduced either at ambient temperature or in a preheated state, characterized in that the reaction is carried out in a manner known per se without permitting air to enter, rotating the kiln at a speed lower than the critical speed, and that the kiln charge is kept so insulated from the ambient that the mechanical work applied to the kiln charge through the rotation of the kiln generates the heat required for the reaction process.

CLASS 33F. I.C.-B22C 9/00. 139575.

REPAIR OF INGOT MOULDS.

Applicant : FOSECO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, OF 285, LONG ACRE, NECHILLS, BIRMINGHAM, B7 5JR, ENGLAND.

Inventor : JOHN EDWARD WILLIAMS.

Application No. 88/Cal/74 filed January 14, 1974.

Convention date January 15, 1973/(2103/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A method of repairing an ingot mould or part thereof such as a baseplate which comprises applying to imperfections in the surface of the mould or mould part a hardenable refractory mixture comprising a proportion of metal fibre, and causing or allowing the mixture to harden in situ.

CLASS 32F.b. I.C.-C07d 49/38; 139576.
C07d 91/48.

A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ZINC SALT OF 2-MERCAPTO-BENZTHIAZOLE OR 2-MERCAPTO-BENZIMIDAZOLE.

Applicant : BAYER AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : (1) CARL-DIETER BARNIKEL, (2) ADOLF FRIEDRICH, (3) DATTATRAYA KASHELIKAR.

Application No. 625/Cal/74 filed March 22, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A process for the production of zinc salts of 2-mercaptobenzothiazole or 2-mercaptobenzimidazole, wherein 2-mercaptobenzothiazole or 2-mercaptobenzimidazole is reacted with equivalent quantities of zinc oxide and/or zinc hydroxide in an inert organic solvent, such as herein described, in the presence of catalytic quantities of an acid such as herein described.

CLASS 40F & 144A. I.C.-B05C 1/06. 139577.
B05C 1/08.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COATING A PERFORATED CYLINDRICAL STENCIL.

Applicant : STORK AMSTERDAM B. V., OF 198, SPORTLAAN, AMSTELVEEN, THE NETHERLANDS.

Inventor : LODEWIJK ANSEIRODE.

Application No. 633/Cal/74 filed March 22, 1974.

Convention date December 13, 1973/(57782/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims.

A method of applying a coating of liquid material such as herein described to the outside of a vertically arranged perforated cylindrical stencil by means of an annular container which is closed at its lower end by a collar surrounding the stencil, and which is filled with the liquid and vertically moved along the stencil, in a continuous slow velocity characterised in that the container is moved relatively to the stencil whereby the collar brushes along the stencil from the upper towards the lower end and no liquid penetrates through the perforations of the stencil.

CLASS 33A. I.C.-B22d 11/00. 139578.

DEVICE FOR MONITORING CONTINUOUS CASTING PROCESS.

Applicant : VSESOJUZNY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKY INSTITUT AVTOMATIZATSII CHERNOI METALLURGII. ULITSA KIROVA, 36, MOSCOW, USSR.

Inventors : BORIS ISAEVICH KRASNOV, (2) NIKOLAI PAVLOVICH MAIOROV, (3) ALEXEI ANATOLIEVICH SKVORTSOV, (4) ANATOLY DMITRIEVICH AKIMENKO (5) ANDREI ALEXANDROVICH TSELIKOV AND VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH LOBANOV.

Application No. 1237/Cal/74 filed June 6, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A device for monitoring a continuous casting process comprising means for direct measuring the stress in the ingot skin by measuring the thickness of the ingot skin and an adhesive force between the skin and mould wall during the ingot withdrawal with the ratio of the two being representatives of the value of the stress in the ingot skin and means for adjustment of casting rate as soon as the stresses approach the maximum permissible values.

CLASS 62D & 172C. I.C.-D06M 11/00, 139579.
D01g 13/00.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING COTTON FIBER ASSEMBLIES AND COTTON FIBER ASSEMBLIES PRODUCED THEREBY.

Applicant : COTTON, INCORPORATED, OF 1370 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : PETER INGRAM, BRAIN WICKERT JONES, ANTON PETERLIN, JOEL LAWSON WILLIAMS AND DONNA KIMES WOODS.

Application No. 1369/Cal/74 filed June 20, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A process for producing a cotton fiber assembly having increased absorbency, which process comprises :

A. stabilizing cotton fibers in their never dried botanical growth state by treating the never dried fibers with at least one blocking agent and

B. forming the stabilized cotton fibers into a fiber assembly.

CLASS 32F₁+F₂b. I.C.-C07d 51/42.

139580.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF "2,4-DIAMINO-5-BENZYL PYRIMIDINES.

Applicant: NORDMARK-WERKE G M B H HAMBURG, WERK UTERSEN/HOLSTEIN, POSTADRESS OF 2082 UETERSEN/HOLSTEIN, PINNAULLEE. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

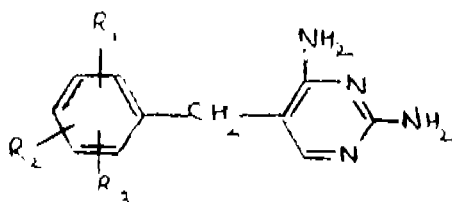
Inventor: DR. KLAUS GUTSCHE.

Application No. 1628/Cal/74 filed July 22, 1974.

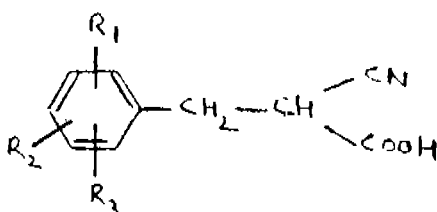
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rules 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

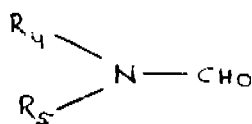
Process for the producing 2,4-diamino-5-benzyl pyrimidines of the general formula I.



wherein R_1 , R_2 and R_3 which may be identical or different from each other, are hydrogen, lower alkoxy groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, lower alkyl groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms or halogen atoms, comprising subjecting a benzylecyanoacetic acid of the general formula II.



wherein R_1 , R_2 and R_3 have the same meaning as in formula I, to reaction with a N, N-disubstituted formamide of the general formula III.



wherein R_4 and R_5 , which may be identical or different from each other, represent lower alkyl groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms if R_4 and R_5 are identical, or R_4 and R_5 together represent an alkylene group having from 4 to 7 carbon atoms, in the chain, or R_4 and R_5 if they are different one of them represents lower alkyl groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and the other a phenyl group in the presence of a carbonic, phosphoric or sulphurous acid halogenide, and subjecting the resulting reaction product to reaction with guanidine or guanidine carbonate.

CLASS 83A₂. I.C.-A23g 1/00.

139581.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A MILK CHOCOLATE.

Applicant: CADBURY LIMITED, OF BOURNVILLE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Inventor: VICTOR GEORGE BURLEY.

Application No. 1826/Cal/74 filed August 14, 1974.

Convention date August 17, 1973/(38961/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims. No drawings.

A method of manufacturing a milk chocolate, comprising the steps of melting sugar by heating it to a temperature of between 370°F and 410°F, mixing the heated, molten sugar with milk powder, and processing in any conventional manner the mixture with other chocolate making ingredients to form a milk chocolate.

CLASS 85Q. I.C.-F27b 7/00.

139582.

A JOINT BETWEEN A ROTARY KILN AND A TILT-ABLE HEARTH FURNACE.

Applicant: VEREINIGTE ÖSTERREICHISCHE EISEN-UND STAHLWERKE - ALPINE MONTAN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF FRIEDRICHSTRASSE 4, 1011 WIEN, AUSTRIA.

Inventors: KURT STIFT AND HELWIG VACEK.

Application No. 1837/Cal/74 filed August 16, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A joint between a rotary kiln and a tiltable hearth furnace, characterized in that a part of the hearth furnace (7) embraces the discharge end of the rotary kiln (1) and the pivotal axis of the hearth furnace (7) coincides with the axis of rotation of the rotary kiln (1) at the joint between the rotary kiln (1) and the hearth furnace (7).

CLASS 61H & 84C₁. I.C.-B01J 2/00, B01J 2/28, C04 5/02.

139583.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF GRANULES FROM AN AQUEOUS SOOT SLURRY.

Applicant: SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ B. V. OF CAREL VAN BYLANDT-LAAN 30, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Inventors: PETER ADRIAN WARD AND BEREND PHILIPPUS TER MEULEN.

Application No. 1982/Cal/74 filed September 4, 1974.

Convention date September 6, 1973/(41962/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A process for the preparation of granules from an aqueous soot slurry comprising the following steps:

(a) thickening the aqueous soot slurry to an aqueous soot paste with a soot content in the range from 3%w to 15%w.

(b) mixing the paste obtained according to step (a) with at least one water-soluble salt of at least one lignosulphonic acid such as herein described in an amount ranging from 10—500%w on soot,

(c) removing a water phase by mechanical means from the mixture obtained according to step (b).

(d) granulating the mass obtained according to step (c) followed by drying;

(e) recirculating the water phase removed according to step (c) to step (b) after removing part of the water by evaporation.

CLASS 32F₁+F₂b & 55D₂, I.C.-C07d 31/32;
33/46.

139584.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF INSECTICIDAL COMPOSITIONS.

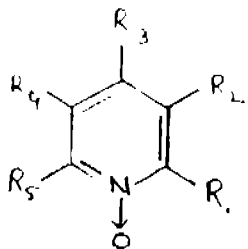
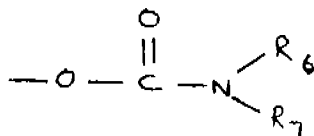
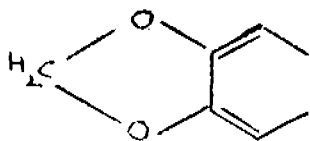
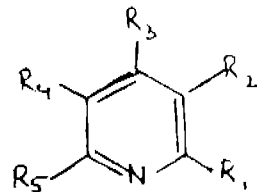
Applicant: HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT OF
6230 FRANKFURT MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
GERMANY.Inventors: (1) ADOLF STUDENEER, (2) GERHARD
SALBECK, (3) LUDWIG EMMEL, (4) WERNER KNAUF.

Application No. 1249/Cal/75 filed June 25, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4,
Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of compounds of formula I.

in which one of the radicals R₁ or R₅ represents a radical of
the formula II.and the other one is hydrogen, (C₁-C₃) alkyl, mono-, di-, or
tri-chloromethyl, trifluoromethyl, (C₁-C₃) alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)
alkoxy-carbonyl, di (C₁-C₄) alkylamino-carbonyl, phenyl, phe-
nyl (C₁-C₃) alkyl, (C₆-C₈)-cycloalkyl, or halogen;R₂ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₃) alkyl, (C₁-C₃) alkoxy, (C₆-C₈) cyclo-
alkyl, phenyl (C₁-C₆) alkyl, (C₁-C₆) alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)
alkoxycarbonyl, benzoyl, halogen, nitro, di (C₁-C₆) alkylamino-
carbonyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl-carbonylamino, or cyano,R₁ and R₅ together represent (C₃-C₆) alkylene or a radical
of the formula -CH=CH-CH=CH-;R₄ and R₆ are hydrogen, (C₁-C₄) alkyl, trifluoromethyl, halo-
gen, (C₁-C₃) alkoxy-carbonyl, or (C₁-C₃) alkylcarbonyl;R₄ and R₆ together represent (C₃-C₆) alkylene or a radical
of the formula -CH=CH-CH=CH-, these radicals optionally
being substituted by halogen, (C₁-C₄) alkyl, (C₁-C₃) alkoxy,
halogen, (C₁-C₄) alkoxy, CF₃, phenoxy, acetylamino, benzoyl-
lamino, nitro, (C₁-C₃)-alkylcarbonyl, mono- or di (C₁-C₃)
alkylureido, (C₁-C₃) alkoxy-carbonyl-methoxy, or di (C₁-C₄)
alkylaminocarbonyl;R₄ and R₆ together can also represent a radical of the for-
mula shown in Fig. 1.and R₆ and R₇ are CH₃, C₂H₅, CH₂Cl, or CH₂OCH₃, which
comprises oxidizing compounds of Formula III.wherein R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are as defined above, in a
manner such as herein described.CLASS 32-C & 83A₁, I.C.-A23j 1/14;
C07g 7/00.

139585.

PROCESS FOR ISOLATING CYTOPLASMIC PRO-
TEINS.Applicant: NESTLE'S PRODUCTS LIMITED OF NES-
TLE-HOUSE, COLLINS AVENUE, NASSAU, BAHAMAS.Inventors: MARC HORISBERGER AND MATS OLOFS-
SON.

Application No. 2005/Cal/75 filed October 16, 1975.

Convention date November 15, 1974 (49494/74) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4,
Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims. No drawings.

A process for isolating cytoplasmic proteins from aqueous
vegetable materials such as herein described containing chloro-
plastic and cytoplasmic proteins which comprises adding chito-
san to the vegetable material to form a flocculate of the chloro-
plastic proteins and a supernatant, separating the flocculate and
recovering a fraction containing cytoplasmic proteins from the
supernatant.CLASS 32E, I.C.-C08d 5/04;
C08f 27/03.

139586.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF HALOGEN-
CARRYING RUBBERLIKE COPOLYMERS.Applicants: STAMICARBON B. V. OF VAN DER MAE-
SENSTRAAT 2, HEERLEN, THE NETHERLANDS.Inventors: (1) LOWHARDT ADOLF ALBERT SCHOEN,
(2) MARINUS JOHANNES ROSALIA VISSEREN, (3)
JEAN GERARD VAN DER SANGEN.

Application No. 2275/72 filed December 29, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4,
Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the preparation of a halogenated rubbery
copolymer from a copolymer of ethylene, at least one α al-
kene other than ethylene di-cyclopentadiene and optionally
one or more polyenes other than dicyclopentadiene comprising
halogenating the said copolymer in the solid state with molec-
ular halogen at a temperature between -30° and +80°C.

CLASS 127H+I, I.C.-F16h 21/28, 21/32.

139587.

A POWER TRANSMISSION DRIVE SYSTEM.

Applicant & Inventor: AKUNDY RAMAKRISHNA, 32,
EDWARD ELLIOTS ROAD, MYLAPORE, MADRAS-4,
TAMIL NADU, INDIA.

Application No. 55/Mas/73 filed April 16, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4,
Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

4 Claims.

A power transmission drive system characterised in that it comprises a first circular member rotatably mounted on a rigid frame; a second circular member having two spaced concentric flanges and being rotatably mounted on and in the same plane as, the first circular member a first arm near one end of which is provided a freely rotatable wheel, said wheel being seated between the said flanges; a link pivotably connected to the said end of the first arm and to the centre of the second circular member; a second arm one end of which is pivotably connected to the said frame at a point away from the centre of the first circular member and the other end of which is movably connected to the first arm, the arrangement being such that when power is applied by any known means to the other end of the first arm to move it circularly, the second circular member is constrained by the said first arm and the said wheel to rotate about its own centre and also to revolve around the centre of the first circular member, to cause the said first circular member to rotate about its centre and thereupon transmit the said power to any driven member by any known means.

CLASS 208. I.C.-B 43k 19/02. 139588

AN IMPROVED MECHANICAL PENCIL.

Applicant & Inventor: MRS. KRISHNA VEERARAGHAVA VENKATARAMANI RAJALAKSHMI, NO. 21, DHANAM VILLA, FIRST CROSS, SUNDARNAGAR, TIRUCHI, TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU, INDIA.

Application No. 117/Mas/73 filed August 21, 1973

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

4 Claims.

A mechanical lead pencil comprising a body having a uniform bore at its centre to accommodate the lead, a slit extending from the said bore to the outer periphery of the body wherein a lead setting spring clip with an outer profile matching with the shape of the body and having an extended arm, the tip of which is bent in the shape of a small circle, is provided, on the said body such that the said small circle aligns with the bore and actuate the lead within the said bore whenever the said clip is moved to and fro on the said body.

CLASS 49H. I.C.-A47j 2/04; 27/08. 139589.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO STEAM COOKERS.

Applicant & Inventor: CHILLARIGE SIVAJEE RAO, 75, DASARIVARI STREET, SURYARAOPET, VIJAYAWADA-520002, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA.

Application No. 47/Mas/75 filed March 25, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

4 Claims.

A steam cooker comprising a container having an outwardly extended rim or flange at the top, characterised in that the said flange has atleast two projections with heads, and a lid having an outwardly extended rim or flange with an equal number of key holes to engage the said projections provided in the flange of the container, so that, when the lid is placed above the container in such a manner that the projections with heads are engaged in the holes and on rotation of the lid thereafter makes the cooker air-tight, the said lid is further provided with a steam outlet, wherein, if steam control valve is fitted and a gasket being provided between the rims or flanges of the said lid and the container, the steam cooker is converted into a pressure cooker.

CLASS 49H & 195-D. I.C.-F16t 1/14. 139590.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO PRESSURE CONTROL VALVE OF MECHANISM.

Applicant & Inventor: CHILLARIGE SIVAJEE RAO, 75, DASARIVARI STREET, SURYARAOPET, VIJAYAWADA-520002, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA.

Application No. 48/Mas/75 filed March 25, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

3 Claims.

A steam control valve for pressure cookers or the like vessels comprising a hollow body of uniform cross-section having a stem at its base, a cap having a hole at its centre and is capable of being sealed steam tight on the top of the said hollow body, a coil spring assembly consisting of a spring having a flat plate or an inverted frustum of a cone at its base being provided in the said hollow body to close the said stem when held in compression by the said cap.

CLASS 54. I.C.-A23n; 1/00.

139591.

AN APPARATUS AND A PROCESS FOR OSMOTIC EXTRACTION OF FRUIT JUICES.

Applicants & Inventors: PULIKKATHARA AUGUSTINE DANIEL AND TONY DANIEL, XXXVII/450, AYYAPPANKAVU ROAD, ERNAKULAM, COCHIN-682018, KERALA, INDIA.

Application No. 56/Mas/74 filed March 25, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

4 Claims.

An apparatus for extracting fruit juices by osmosis comprising (a) the 'osmo jar' which is an air tight cylindrical jar with hemispherical or conical ends made of or lined with a material inert to organic juices with means for introducing fresh charge of fruits and sugar mixture from the top and removal of waste products from the bottom, fitted with an inverted funnel shaped automatic filtering arrangement positioned inside the said osmo jar for filtering the juice that flows out of the jar when sufficient osmotic pressure is build up, (b) an automatic siphoning arrangement having a pressure control device consisting of an inverted U tube fitted with a number of pressure control valves at predetermined levels one end of which being connected to the said filtering arrangement and the other and leading to, (c) a juice collecting tank having a liquid flow valve and an air inlet valve and a filtering device leading to the outlet, the said tank further having provisions for drawing out the sediments accumulated at the bottom due to the final filtering.

CLASS 24-C. & 158E, I.C.-B61h 11/04.

139592.

A WHEEL SLIDE CONTROLLER FOR BRAKED FOUR-AXLE VEHICLES, PARTICULARLY RAIL-BOUND VEHICLES.

Applicant: WERKZEUGMASCHINENFABRIK OERLIKON-BUHRLE AG. OF CH-8050 ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.

Inventor: WALTER MULLER, AND PIUS FISCHER.

Application No. 2387/Cal/73 filed October 29, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A wheel slide controller for braked four axle vehicles having bogies each carrying two axles, comprising means for comparing the speeds of revolution of the axles on each bogie and for generating a signal to release the brakes when a difference between the speeds of the two axles exceeds a predetermined maximum, means for comparing the speed of the axle running at the higher speed in one bogie with the speed of the axle running at the higher speed in the other bogie and for gene-

rating a signal to release the brakes in that bogie which contains the slower of the two higher speed axles when the difference in speed between the two higher speed axles exceeds a predetermined maximum.

CLASS 190-C. I.C.-F03b 3/10.

139593.

HYDRAULIC MACHINE.

Applicant : ATELIERS DES CHARMILLES S. A. OF 109 RUE DE LYON, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

Inventor : MICHEL FAUCONNET.

Application No. 2726/Cal/73 filed December 14, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

Hydraulic machine comprising a turbine and a pump both having a same direction of rotation, the turbine wheel and the pump wheel being keyed on a common shaft with their intake ducts oriented in opposition, a single spiral tank connected, on one hand, to the distributor of the turbine and, on the other hand, to the diffuser of the pump and means enabling the separation in the internal space of the tank, of the space in which the turbine rotates from the space in which the pump rotates respectively, characterized in that the turbine wheel and the pump wheel are mounted in a manner spaced from one another on the common shaft, one of said wheels being arranged substantially in the middle plane of the tank, the latter being connected to the other wheel by conduits for inversion of the direction of the tangential component of the flow of water between the tank and said other wheel.

CLASS 32-C. I.C.-C12b. 1/00.

139594.

A PROCESS FOR TREATING A NYLON PLANT WASTE LIQUOR.

Applicant : ASahi KASEI KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA, OF 25-1 DOJIMAHAMADORI-1-CHOME, KITA-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Inventors : (1) AKIO MIMURA, (2) SHIRO HAYAKAWA, (3) TAKASHI IGUCHI, (4) KENJI NAKAMAE, (5) TETSUHIRO KUSUNOSE, (6) MASAHIRA SAKASHITA, (7) SATOSHI TSUCHIDA, (8) KAZUYOSHI IMAMURA.

Application No. 7/Cal/74 filed January 2, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims. No drawings.

A process for treating a nylon plant waste liquor, characterized by inoculating a microorganism belonging to the species *Pseudomonas lactamolyticus* into a nylon plant waste liquor containing Σ -carpolactam, and aerobically culturing the strain in the presence of inorganic salts to decrease the BOD of the waste liquor.

CLASS 39B+E+N+M. I.C.-C01d 25/26, 25/30.

139595.

A PROCESS OF PREPARATION OF SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE FROM COMMERCIAL PHOSPHORIC ACID.

PHATE FROM COMMERCIAL PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Applicant : FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., P.O. SINDRI, DIST. DHANBAD, BIHAR, INDIA.

Inventors : (1) RAVI MOHAN BHATNAGAR, (2) RAM MOHAN VERMA, (3) AMALENDU KUMAR ROY.

Application No. 1644/Cal/73 filed July 13, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims. No drawings.

A process of preparation of sodium tripolyphosphate from commercial phosphoric acid which process comprises :—

- (a) Adding sodium carbonate or sodium hydroxide to commercial phosphoric acid to maintain the pH between 4.0 to 5.0,
- (b) filtering the solid mass obtained in (a).
- (c) adding gaseous or aqueous ammonia to the filtrate obtained in (b) to precipitate a solid mass,
- (d) mixing the precipitate obtained in (c) with sodium carbonate and drying the mixture to a solid mass, and
- (e) calcining the solid mass obtained in (d) between 300—450°C and slowly cooling to get sodium tripolyphosphate.

CLASS 154F. I.C.-D06p 7/00.

139596.

PRINTING APPARATUS AND METHOD.

Applicant : MOHASCO INDUSTRIES, INC., OF 57 LYON STREET, AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK 12010, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : ALLAN HUGH CRAWFORD.

Application No. 1645/Cal/73 filed July 13, 1973.

Convention date October 12, 1972 (47064/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims.

Printing apparatus comprising a printing assembly including at least one carrier, said carrier carrying a plurality of pad assemblies thereon, each pad assembly being supported for movement on the carrier in a path which has two extreme positions defining a printing position and a non-print position, a plurality of programme bars being carried on said carrier and each bar being operatively connected with a plurality of said pad assemblies, each bar being movable on said carrier to any of a plurality of positions for presenting selected ones of its pad assemblies in their printing positions, and a drive arrangement being operatively connected to said programme bars to control movement thereof.

CLASS 108-C. I.C.-C21c 5/32, 5/46.

139597.

A WATER-COOLED LANCE FOR CONTINUOUSLY MEASURING THE TEMPERATURE OF A BATH.

Applicant : VEREINIGTE OSTERREICHISCHE EISEN-UND STAHLWERKE-ALPINE MONTAN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF VIENNA, WERKSSELAND, 4010 LINZ, AUSTRIA.

Inventor : HELLMUTH SMEJKAL.

Application No. 1807/Cal/73 filed August 6, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A water-cooled lance for use in metallurgical technology, such as a probe for continuously measuring the temperature of a metal bath, comprising an inner tube, a concentric outer tube, an intermediate guiding tube arranged between the inner and outer tubes so as to define inner and outer annular passages through which a coolant can be circulated, characterised by means for effecting differential cooling of two different portions of a circumference of the lance along at least a part of the length of the lance, whereby a side of the lance exposed to a greater heat than an opposite side of the lance can be correspondingly cooled to a greater degree than said opposite side.

CLASS 68E. I.C.-H01j 61/00.

139598.

APPARATUS FOR THE GENERATION OF UNIPOLAR AIR IONS.

Applicants & Inventor : CONSTANTIN GRAF VON BERCKHEIM, OF FRIEDRICHSTRASSE 9, 6940 WEINHEIM BERGSTRASSE, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 2279/Cal/73 filed October 15, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims.

Apparatus for the generation of unipolar air ions, comprising a glow lamp having a glass wall and two electrodes to be connected to a working voltage, and at least one fine wire point arranged close to the glass wall and to be connected to the high voltage terminal of a source of high direct-current voltage wherein at least one electrode-the cathode in the case of a lamp energized by direct-current- has a distance of less than 10 mm from a predetermined zone of the glass wall, and the wire point or points are arranged close to this zone.

CLASS 64B. I.C.-H01r 23/00.

139599.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTORS WITH PLURAL SIMULTANEOUSLY-ACTUATED INSULATION PIERCING CONTACTS.

Applicant : BUNKER RAMO CORPORATION, OF 900 COMMERCE DRIVE OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : EDWARD ALOYSIUS CLENIWA AND VINCENT JAMES PALECZEK.

Application No. 2446/Cal/73 filed November 6, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims.

An electrical connector unit for use in interconnecting a plurality of electrical circuits comprising : an insert of dielectric material including a terminal end, a plurality of conductor retainer apertures extending longitudinally from said terminal end into said insert, in a spaced-apart pattern, and a plurality of terminal guide slots extending to said insert transversely to said apertures, each of said retainer apertures extending into one of said terminal guide slots and being of a size to receive an insulation-covered conductor; a corresponding plurality of conductive contact members carried by said insert, each of said contact members including an active contact element and insulation-piercing, self-connecting terminal element each terminal element extending into one of said terminal guide slots the terminal element being positioned in alignment with but displaced from the associated conductor retainer aperture; and actuating means, movable along a surface portion of said insert adjacent said terminal end, for simultaneously moving all of said terminal elements of said contact members relative to their associated retainer apertures to cause each contact terminal element to pierce the insulation and complete electrical connection to an insulated conductor positioned in the associated aperture.

CLASS 148-D. I.C.-G03c 1/00, 1/04, 1/10.

139600.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SILVER HALIDE MATERIAL CONTAINING MAGENTA COLOUR COUPLERS.

Applicant : VEB FILMFABRIK WOLFEN, OF 444 WOLFEN 1, GFRMAN — DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

Inventors : WOLFGANG SCHINDLER AND HUBERTUS PIETRZOK.

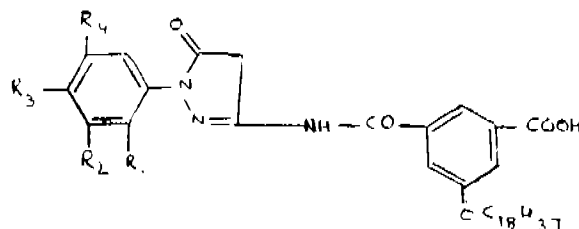
Application No. 2804/Cal/73 filed December 24, 1973.

Convention date June 6, 1973 (26982/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A colour photographic silver halide material containing a magenta colour coupler of the general formula 1.



in which formula :

R_1 denotes—H, —Cl, —NO₂, —OR₅ or —N(R₆) R_6 ;

R_2 denotes—H, Cl, —SO₃H or —COOR₇;

R_3 denotes—H, —Cl, —SO₃H, —NO₂, —OR₅ or COOR₈;

R_4 denotes—H, —Cl, —COOH, —SO₃H or —OR₅ and

each of R_5 and R_6 which may be identical or different, denotes —H, —alkyl, —aryl, —CO-alkyl or —CO-aryl; with the proviso that not more than one of R_5 , R_6 and R_7 denotes —SO₃H.

OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS**(1)**

An opposition has been entered by Belpahar Refractories Limited to the grant of a patent on application No. 138144 made by Fosco International Limited.

(2)

An opposition has been entered by The Associated Cement Companies Limited to the grant of a patent on application No. 138258 made by Council of Scientific & Industrial Research.

(3)

An application has been entered by Anand Prakash Atri, Director, Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy to the grant of a patent on application No. 138525 made by Chhajuram Mansaram Bhanotra.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy :—

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AMENDMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 57

Notice is hereby given that The Upjohn Company, a Corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Delaware of 301 Henrietta Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan, United States of America, have made an application under Section 57 of the Patents Act, 1970 for amendment of specification of their application for patent No. 135616 for "Process for the preparation of lincomycin derivatives and analogs thereof". The amendments are by way of explanation and correction. The application for amendment and the proposed amendments can be inspected free of charge at the Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-700017 on any working day during usual office hours or copies of the same can be had on payment of the usual copying charges. Any person interested in opposing the application for amendment may file a notice of opposition on the prescribed form 30 within three months from the date of this notification at the Patent Office, Calcutta. If the written statement of opposition is not filed with notice of opposition, it shall be left within one month from the date of filing the said notice.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

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 135743 135748 135770 135777 135784 135819 135860 136014
 136028 136036 136049 136052 136057 136069 136083 136108
 136202 136224 136248 136250 136266 136331 136347 136367
 136423 136603 136604 136647 136673 136806 136822 136864
 136892 136912 137001 137032 137067 137076 137085 137199
 137233 137256 137279 137301 137344 137380 137389 137963

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CESSATION OF PATENTS

82531 101653 113116 113141 113172 113173 113217 113218
 113246 113254 113271 113315 113330 113357 113394 113418
 113475 113484 113535 113537 113561 113621 113625 113668
 113685 113691 113700 113701 113747 113785 113786 113819
 113826 113841 113851 113854 113879 113881 113884 113894
 113898 113947 113952 113956 113981 113988 113989 113990
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REVOCATION OF PATENTS

(SECTION 64)

By his order dated the 20th May, 1976 the Hon'ble Shri Justice Yogeshwar Dayal in Suit C.O. 7/69 (Hindustan Sanitaryware & Industries vs. Neivels Ceramics & Refractories Ltd.) in the High Court of Delhi has revoked patent No. 103411.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

Class 1. No. 143523. S. N. Brothers, An Indian Partnership Concern, Oswal Market, G. T. Road, Gill Road, Ludhiana-141003, (Punjab), India. "Door Handle". October 20, 1975.

Class 1. No. 143624. Sewa Singh, an Indian National; sole proprietor of The Globe Cycle Industries, Sultanwind Road, Amritsar, Punjab, India. "Bumper for Scooters". December 3, 1975.

Class 1. No. 143641. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company, of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Flash-light". December 6, 1975.

Class 1. No. 143685. Sameer Nayyar, 3/17-A, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi, India. Indian Nationality. "Weighing scale". December 22, 1975.

Class 1. No. 143768. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company, of 1, Middle Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Flash-light". January 1, 1976.

Class 1. No. 143769. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company, of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Lens ring-cum-reflector housing for flash-light". January 1, 1976.

Class 1. Nos. 143770 & 143771. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Casing for flash-light". January 1, 1976.

Class 1. No. 143776. Afco Limited, Incorporated in India, 9, Wallace Street, Fort City of Bombay, State of Maharashtra, India. "Heat sinks". January 1, 1976.

Class 1. No. 143848. Redihot Electricals, 17, Deputy Ganj, Delhi-6, an Indian partnership concern. "Mixer". January 12, 1976.

Class 1. No. 143892. Jagat Seth, 2481, Chhipiwata Kalan, (Near Jama Masjid) Delhi-110006, India, Indian Nationals. "A dynamometer". January 22, 1976.

Class 1. No. 144007. Prakash Type Foundry, 250-267, Narayan Peth, Poona-30, Bombay, Maharashtra, Indian Partnership Firm. "Printing types". February 28, 1976.

Class 3. No. 143522. Steerwels, An Indian proprietary concern, Mehrauli Road, Gurgaon (Haryana), India. "Bladders". October 20, 1975.

Class 3. No. 143644. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Flash-light". December 6, 1975.

Class 3. No. 143772. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company, of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Flash-light". January 1, 1976.

Class 3. No. 143773. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company, of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, India. "Lens ring-cum-reflector housing for flash-light". January 1, 1976.

Class 3. Nos. 143774 & 143775. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company, of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Casing for flash-light". January 1, 1976.

Class 3. No. 143864. Bata India Limited, a limited Company incorporated under the Indian Company Act, at 30, Shakespeare Sarani, in the town of Calcutta, West Bengal, India. "A sole for footwear". January 15, 1976.

Class 3. Nos. 143887 & 143888. Trinity Products, Acme Estate, D-3 & 4, 3rd Floor, Sewree (East), Bombay-400015, Maharashtra State, India, an Indian proprietary concern. "Nipple". January 21, 1976.

Class 3. No. 143896. Skil Products, 84/94, Central Studio House, Near Air-Conditioned Market, Tardeo, Bombay-34, Maharashtra, India, an Indian Partnership Firm, "Penstand with ball pen". January 24, 1976.

Class 3. No. 143896. Skil Products, 84/94, Central Studio House, Near Air-Conditioned Market, Tardeo, Bombay-34, Maharashtra, India, an Indian Partnership Firm. "Paper weight". January 24, 1976.

Class 3. No. 143897. Skil Products, 84/94, Central Studio House, Near Air-Conditioned Market, Tardeo, Bombay-34, Maharashtra, India, an Indian Partnership Firm. "Key chain". January 24, 1976.

Class 3. No. 143913. Pams Industries, of Unit No. 9, Ground Floor 4-B, Shanti Nagar, Vakola, Santacruz East, Bombay-400055, State of Maharashtra, India, A partnership firm registered under Indian Partnership Act. "Soad box". January 31, 1976.

Class 3. 143971. Shree Cosmetics, Unit 19, Gaurav Industrial Estate, Bharat Kol Compound, Bail Bazar Road, Kurla, Bombay-70, Maharashtra State, an Indian Partnership Concern. "Plastic container". February 21, 1976.

Class 4. Nos. 143919 & 103920. The Mahalakshmi Glass Works Private Limited (A private limited company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act) at Dr. E. Moses Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay-400011, Maharashtra, India. "Bottle". February 4, 1976.

Class 10. No. 143688. Amin Plastics, of 23/D, Memonwada Cross Lane, Bombay-400003, Maharashtra, India, an Indian Partnership Concern. "The footwears". December 22, 1975.

Class 10. No. 143865. Bata India Limited, a public limited Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. at No. 30, Shakespeare Sarani, in the town of Calcutta, West Bengal, India. "Footwear". January 15, 1976.

Class 14. No. 143627. The Associated Cotton Tape Industries Marketing Company (Regd.) Palakol. (W. G. Dt.) A. P. Registered Partnership Firm, registered under the provision of the Indian Partnership Act. "Cotton Tape". December 4, 1975.

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Design Nos. 138938, 139351, 139353. Class 1.

Design Nos. 138660, 138667, 138721, 138955, 138961, 138962, 139075, 139089, 139090, 139352, 139354, Class 3.

Design Nos. 138963, 138964 & 138965 Class 4.

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Design Nos. 123729, 123730 & 130026 Class 1.

S. VEDARAMAN,
Controller General of Patents, Designs and
Trade Marks.